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SPEECH

OF THE

HON. S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,

DELIVERED ON THE 10TH JANUARY, 1883,

IN

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

REPORTED BY L. V. PERCIVAL.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HON. S. C. WOOD.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, 10th *January*, 1883.

I have always felt, Mr. Speaker, in making these annual statements that there was necessarily a good deal of sameness, and I have found great difficulty indeed in so presenting the financial operations of this Province to the House as to make them at all interesting. And after having on past occasion trespassed on the indulgence of hon. members in bringing in, perhaps, some matters not quite properly belonging to a financial statement, I shall, on the present occasion, endeavour not to err in that direction, but to confine myself to a statement of the transactions of the past year, our present financial position, and the proposed expenditure for 1883, with such remarks as I may find it necessary to make with regard to the receipts and expenditures and the financial position of the Province.

RECEIPTS FOR 1882.

Our receipts for the past year have been as follows :—

Dominion subsidy	\$1,333,569	42
Crown Lands.....	1,095,152	24
Algoma taxes.....	14,099	22
Education Department.....	30,052	86
Law stamps.....	52,399	89
Licenses.....	92,360	72
Drainage debentures.....	41,907	85
Drainage assessments.....	6,547	55

Public Institutions:—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	\$30,177	18
London Lunatic Asylum.....	8,795	49
Kingston Lunatic Asylum.....	4,083	13
Hamilton Lunatic Asylum.....	4,592	46
Orillia Lunatic Asylum.....	1,480	63
Reformatory for Boys.....	683	90
Reformatory for Females.....	4,354	60
Central Prison.....	24,403	61
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	490	00
School of Practical Science.....	585	00
		<hr/>
		\$79,646 00

Casual Revenue:—

Fines, etc.....	\$4,422	88
County Court fees.....	757	42
Division Court fees.....	2,882	76
Insurance fees.....	425	00
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	7,662	80
Official Gazette.....	9,198	51
Private Bills.....	4,842	00
Statutes.....	387	40
		<hr/>
		30,578 77
Interest.....		101,927 93
Lock-up, Huntsville, fire insurance.....		1,500 00
Mimico Farm.....		707 95
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$2,880,450	40

It will be noticed that the receipts from the Crown Lands Department have exceeded the estimates by about \$95,000; and while it is a matter of congratulation that we should receive so large an income from that source, it is at the same time a matter for still greater congratulation to know that the lumber trade is in such a state of activity and prosperity. It will also be noticed that the interest account has fallen somewhat short of our estimate. This has been caused partly by the withdrawal from our funds of the Land Improvement fund—the surplus distribution—also by the expenditures of the year being larger than were anticipated, as well as by the payment into the Treasury by the lumbermen (on account of the purchase of timber limits) of a less sum than was expected, owing to the sale of December, 1881, not being made so early in the year as was anticipated. I suppose that so far as the Province as a whole is concerned we have been benefitted by their not paying the money earlier, because while we would have received only five per cent. on their payments had they been made, they were paying the Crown Lands Department seven per cent.; but I am merely accounting for the decrease in the estimate in this particular item.

EXPENDITURES, 1882.

Our expenditures for 1882 have been as follows:—

Civil Government	\$187,081	23
Legislation.....	165,016	04
Administration of Justice	262,731	46
Education	511,268	48
Public Institutions' Maintenance	608,387	17
Immigration	30,414	67
Agriculture and Arts.....	131,182	53
Hospitals and Charities.....	78,095	79
Miscellaneous	66,806	61
Public Buildings	129,226	17
Public Works.....	20,140	25
Colonization Roads.....	110,650	00
Charges on Crown Lands	83,547	16
Re-funds.....	41,348	93
	<hr/>	
	\$2,425,896	49
New Public Buildings.....	1,342	19
Municipal Loan Fund	57,458	73
Drainage debentures.....	37,519	47
Aid to Railways	254,445	82
Board of Health.....	3,658	32
Widows' Pensions.....	2,347	14
Land Improvement Fund	111,158	79
Common School Fund	25,000	00
Stationery office—Balance in excess of distribution,...	1,334	10
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,920,161	05

We have had, Mr. Speaker, several over-expenditures in the past year, some of them pretty large, especially that in connection with our public institutions maintenance. It was owing principally to the large increase in the number of people who are becoming insane that increased expenditure was incurred. The result was that we were obliged to lease a building in the village of Orillia, and remove idiots from Hamilton Asylum to the number of seventy in order to give further accommodation for insane patients at Hamilton. This was something over which the Government had no control, and the result has been that not only at Hamilton but at Orillia there has been increased expenditure. We have also exceeded the estimate so far as legislation is concerned. It is impossible to tell exactly what our expenses each year under this head will be. It is true we can tell just how much we have to pay our members, and the amount per diem to our sessional writers, our pages and our messengers. We can estimate pretty closely with reference to that

portion of the expenditure for legislation, but when we come to our stationery, our printing, our binding, etc., it is a matter of greater difficulty. It depends so very largely upon the action of the House and the Government after the estimates are brought down what the expenditure shall be, that we have found it almost impossible to estimate anything like the correct sum. I think any person who knows anything of the facts will be willing to admit that we have had a much larger number of reports brought down than formerly, not only larger in number and volumes, but a larger proportion of them bound, and this has added to the expense of legislation. Our Fruit-growers' Associations asked, and we gave them last session, a large number of bound copies. We believed this to be in the public interest, and the amount was charged to legislation. So you can go on all through the chapter, and you will find that a very large increase in respect to legislation is due to stationery, printing, binding, etc. It is also to be borne in mind that, owing to the date on which the House was called together for the present session, many of the accounts, such as those connected with the various reports, have necessarily been included in the year 1882 instead of the year 1883.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

I propose to pass on, Mr. Speaker, (rather hurriedly, as I shall have to dwell somewhat upon various matters later on), to a statement of our assets on the 31st December last year. They are as follows:—

1. Investments:

Dominion 6 p. c. bonds,	\$500,000 00	
Market value over par value	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$530,000 00
Drainage—5 p. c. debentures invested 31st Dec., 1881..	\$271,214 44	
Tile drainage—5 p. c. debentures, invested 31st Dec., 1881.....	27,028 00	
Overdue interest on account of same.....	1,152 00	
Municipal rent charges for works completed.....	327,374 00	
	<hr/>	\$626,768 44
		<hr/>
		\$1,156,768 44

2. Special or Trust Fund within Dominion of Canada:

Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, 2 Vic. cap. 10, and 250,000 acres of land allotted to it. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent)	\$312,769 04
--	--------------

Upper Canada Building Fund (under the 18th sec., Act 1854), Seigniorial tenure set apart for local purposes in Upper Canada. (A large portion of this fund should bear interest at 6 per cent., but we have received only 5 per cent.)....		\$1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund, being one-fourth of the collection on account of Common School Lands sold between the 14th day of March, 1853, and the 6th day of June, 1861, as per Award		124,685 18
Common School Fund (see Consolidated Statutes, cap. 26), 1,000,000 acres set apart (proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867), after deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$1,520,959.24, portion belonging to Ontario, as per population of 1871. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)		891,201 74
		<hr/>
		\$2,801,047 37
3. Value of library share assigned to Ontario, as per Award		105,541 00
4. Balance due on account of Municipal Loan Fund debts, 31 Vic. cap. 47		76,000 00
5. Balance due from Mechanics' Institute, Toronto.....		7,661 79
6. Balance due on account of sale of lots at Mimico.....		6,520 61
Balance in banks, current accounts		249,483 85
Special Deposits		850,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,253,023 06

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Our liabilities are as follows:—

Railway Aid Fund.

Canada Atlantic Railway { 5.72 miles at \$2,000 }	\$17,160 00
{ 5.72 " at \$1,000 }	

Surplus Distribution to Municipalities.

Balance due.....	\$11,222 15
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Quebec's Share of Common School Fund, made up as follows:

Collections on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	\$813,105 24
Less 6 p. c., cost of management	\$48,786 31
One quarter for Land Improvement Fund on account of lands sold.....	203,276 31
	<hr/>
	252,062 62
	<hr/>
	\$561,042 62

Collections on sales made	
since 6th March, 1881 ..	\$393,685 91
Less 6 per cent., cost of	
management	23,621 15
	<u>\$370,064 76</u>
	\$931,107 38
Quebec's proportion, according to population, 1881 ...	\$385,527 65

Land Improvement Fund.

Balance due municipalities for collections on lands sold	
between 14th day of June, 1853, and 6th day of	
March, 1861, as per Award	13,526 39
	<u>\$427,436 19</u>
Leaving a surplus of	4,825,586 87

(Cheers.)

THE TRUST FUNDS.

MR. LAUDER—What about these trust funds?

MR. WOOD—The hon. member for East Grey asks me what about these trust funds. The trust funds we have with the Dominion of Canada are worth more than the cash they represent. It has been said over and over again upon the floor of this House that these funds do not properly represent assets—that the trust funds with the Dominion of Canada could not be converted into cash; but I repeat now what I have several times stated before, that there would be no difficulty whatever in converting them into cash at their face value, though I think it would be a very unwise thing to do (hear, hear), because of the increase of the fund. Now, we will take the Common School Fund. Hon. members are aware that this fund is re-apportioned each ten years, and that our share is calculated in the proportion which our population, according to the then last preceding census, bears to the population of the Province of Quebec. In 1867, or at the time of Confederation, our proportion of the Common School Fund after deducting the Land Improvement Fund, amounted, according to the relative populations of Ontario and Quebec, to \$846,765; ten years later, in 1871, the date of the next census, it amounted to \$876,573; while in 1883, on the basis of the census of 1881, our proportion is \$891,201, or \$44,436 more than at the time of Confederation (cheers), and therefore I claim that these trust funds are of more value than the face amount they represent. Take, again, the Library, of which our proportion amounts to \$105,541. We

have not heard much for the last two or three years on that subject, but I recollect the time when it was said very freely that it was not fair to take that as a cash asset, as it did not represent so much cash. I may say that one item in the basis upon which we expect to effect a settlement with the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada is that the Library shall not only constitute a cash asset of \$105,541, but shall be deemed an asset from the day of Confederation, and that we shall receive interest on that amount at five per cent. from that time to the present. (Cheers.) Therefore, if I am to ask the amount I am justified in placing upon it as its value, I should receive at least \$200,000 instead of \$105,000.

Mr. LAUDER—But you do not deserve any credit for that.

Mr. WOOD—Nor do I claim any credit from the hon. member for East Grey, but I simply wish to give the House the facts with regard to these particular items. The arrangement is, further, that the Land Improvement Fund on account of the Common School Fund shall not be represented merely by the \$125,000, as it was at the day of Confederation, but that it, too, shall bear interest from that time until the present, and so with the Crown Lands Fund. It will be within the knowledge of hon. members—or, at all events, of such of them as have taken an active part in the financial affairs of the Province—that during the first four or five years of Confederation the Dominion Government in paying over our subsidy kept back a certain portion of our interest on account of what was called our surplus debt. We (the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) entered Confederation under a supposed debt of \$62,000,000, when our real debt was some \$73,000,000. Then, again, in paying over the interest on Common School Fund, they did not pay over what they ought to have allowed Ontario, and the consequence was that Ontario received less and Quebec more than their respective shares.

Mr. MEREDITH—Do you mean a lower rate?

Mr. WOOD—No, I mean a lower proportion, and the result is, so far as the settlement with Quebec and the Dominion is concerned, we are to receive the full measure of justice to which the Award entitled us. (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen are aware that I take exception to that Award. I do not think it a fair award to the Province of Ontario, (though I do not mean to say that all the members of the Government agree with me in my opinion), I held

that view when the Award was made, and I hold it now. I think that very grave injustice was done the Province of Ontario by that award. I will take one instance—the Common School Fund. I think the arrangement by which we are required to pay over hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Province of Quebec is all wrong. I take on the other hand the Seigniorial Tenure Fund, where they took certain local revenues from the Province of Quebec, capitalized the money for all time—amounting to over \$800,000—and when Confederation was brought about, those local revenues were handed back to the Province of Quebec. I simply mention this incidentally.

Mr. MEREDITH—Does the hon. member mean to say there was a definite understanding with the Province of Quebec about this matter?

Mr. WOOD—The understanding was this, that so far as the Province of Ontario and I myself were concerned, without prejudice, and subject to the approval of the Government of Ontario, and so far as the Hon. Mr. Würtele, the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, was concerned, subject to the approval of his Government—which has been given by Order in Council—and so far as Sir Leonard Tilley was concerned, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government, the arrangement that I have mentioned is the one that was made. And I may further say that acting upon this agreement Sir Leonard Tilley has sent for Hon. Mr. Langton, and that gentleman is now engaged in making out the accounts on that basis.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1883.

I will now refer very briefly to the estimated receipts for the present year, which are as follows:—

Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80
Specific grant	80,000 00
Interest on special fund	136,696 62
	<hr/> \$1,333,569 42

Crown Lands Revenue.

Crown lands	\$100,000 00
Clergy lands	20,000 00
Common School lands	25,000 00
Grammar School lands	5,000 00
Woods and Forests	600,000 00
	<hr/> 750,000 00

Public Institutions Revenue.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	\$32,000 00	
“ London	9,000 00	
“ Kingston	5,000 00	
“ Hamilton	5,000 00	
“ Orillia.....	2,000 00	
Penetanguishene Reformatory	1,000 00	
Mercer Reformatory	6,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	500 00	
Blind Institute		
Central Prison	55,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$115,500 00
Education	\$31,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	110,000 00	
Casual Revenue	35,000 00	
License Fund	92,000 00	
Algoma Taxes.....	3,000 00	
Law Stamps	60,000 00	
Drainage Assessment Fund	30,000 00	
Municipal Loan Fund	10,000 00	
Toronto Mechanics' Institute	7,700 00	
From Insurance Companies, to defray ex- penses of inspection by Provincial Inspector	3,000 00	
From Counties, to defray expenses of tak- ing lunatics to asylums, boys to Re- formatory, etc.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	387,700 00

Making a total estimate of.....\$2,586,769 42

Now, Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I propose to refer for a short time to a statement of the

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION

of the Province. We are compelled from time to time to offer certain portions of our timber limits for sale, or, speaking more correctly, to offer for sale the right to cut, upon payment of dues and ground rent, the timber on certain portions of our Crown Lands. The result is that for some years there have been large receipts from the Crown Lands Department. It has been said that if it were not for the Crown Lands Department—if it were not for the receipts from that Department—we would not be able to carry on the ordinary affairs of the Province of Ontario. It has been said that we are living upon and exhausting our territory. I think hon. members will bear in mind that every session that statement has been made. I shall for a few moments direct the attention of hon. members to the actual state of the case. I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that the principles we apply to private transactions will, as a rule, apply equally well to public transactions. Take for

instance, the case of a man who has a farm. He has \$3,000 at his credit in the bank, and expends that \$3,000 in building a house and barn. It is true his cash capital is gone, but he is worth every dollar he was before. (Hear, hear.) He has simply transferred his cash capital from the bank to certain necessary permanent improvements on his farm. Take the case of a farmer whose farm is partly cleared, and who, for the purpose of erecting a barn, sells a portion of his timbered land to enable him to build that barn. It is simply a transfer of the wealth represented by a part of his wood land to necessary permanent improvements upon the cleared portion of his farm. We have, it is true, collected very large sums through the Crown Lands Department. Our revenue from that source has amounted to many millions of dollars. We have expended that money in necessary improvements in this Province. Just as necessary are its public institutions, etc., to this Province, as the farmer's barn or his house is to him. (Hear, hear.) The value of a public institution is just what it will cost to replace it. I take the ground that we have no public institution in this Province which, if it were burned down, we would not feel bound to rebuild; therefore it is worth just what its rebuilding would cost. It is a necessary permanent improvement, so far as the Province is concerned, and represents permanent capital.

RECEIPTS FROM CROWN LANDS.

During the eleven years the Mowat Administration have been in power, since the year 1871, we have received from the Crown Lands Department, exclusive of the Municipalities Fund and Land Improvement Fund, the extraordinarily large sum of \$7,521,408, and we have expended upon public buildings, including Rockwood Asylum and the aid given to the building of gaols, \$2,539,476. We have expended on public works in that time \$473,556, on colonization roads \$1,084,211, on railways \$3,400,095, on distribution of surplus \$3,378,846, or in all, while we have received from the Crown Lands Department the sum—and the very large sum, I admit—of \$7,521,408, we have spent upon public works and upon permanent and necessary improvements in this Province the large sum of \$10,876,184.

I think Honourable Members will agree with me that if we are going to discuss the question whether we are living upon our capital or not, as a matter of fair play it is only right to deduct from

the yearly expenditures of the Province what it costs to carry on the Crown Lands Department. The whole business of that Department is to look after the Crown Lands and collect our revenues, and it cannot be denied that, if we take from the receipts of the Province the whole of the Revenues of the Crown Lands, we should also take from the Expenditures of the Province the total charge of carrying on the Crown Lands Department. If you take from the Receipts of the Province the amount received from Crown Lands, including the Municipalities and Land Improvement Funds, advances on stocks, sales of debentures, etc., and from the Expenditures of the Province the cost of the Crown Lands Department—including payments on account of Municipalities and Land Improvement Funds, also the outlay on capital account such as Public Works, Public Buildings, Colonization Roads, aid to Railways, Surplus Distribution, etc., you will find the receipts of the Province during the past eleven years have exceeded the Expenditures by \$1,197,830.42.

I propose now to refer to

INCREASED EXPENDITURE

of the Province; and I do not do so with the view of comparing our present expenditures with those of the time of John Sandfield Macdonald. In my financial statement of 1879 I entered very fully into the details of that comparison, department after department, service after service. I do not propose to repeat the statements I made on that occasion, for it would be paying a poor compliment to the judgment and the common sense of the people of this country, and trifling with the time of the House for me to enter into an undertaking of that kind. The circumstances of this country since the days of Sandfield Macdonald have greatly changed, and its requirements advanced to such a degree as to render such a comparison altogether impossible, and altogether unintelligible even if it were possible. Our public institutions cost for maintenance in 1871 the sum of \$171,000; in 1882 the same item amounted to over \$600,000. The grant for education was, in 1871, \$351,000; while in 1882 it was over half a million. The sum expended on charities was, in 1871, \$40,260, and in 1882, \$78,095. I merely mention these three services to show how impossible it is to make any intelligible comparison between the expenditures of to-day and those of twelve years ago. In 1871 we had no Asylum for the

Blind, no Mercer Reformatory, no Provincial Refuge for Girls, no Asylum for Idiots, no Agricultural College, no Normal School at Ottawa, no Central Prison, no County Model Schools, no Bureau of Industries, no Insurance Branch, no Board of Health, no License Branch, no Inspection of Division Courts, no grants to Dairymen's Associations. In 1871 we had no School of Art and Design, and we were paying a paltry grant of \$10,000 to Mechanics' Institutes, instead of \$26,493, the amount we now pay them. The Fruit Growers' Association received then only \$500; now it gets \$1,800. There were no payments to criminal witnesses, and no reporters to the courts. I might go on throughout a long list, but I think I have mentioned a sufficient number of examples to show the impossibility of making any comparison between the expenditures of the two periods I have named. There is another reason for my not making such a comparison, and it is that at present there is no one on the floor of the House who can be said to be in accord with or to represent the views or the policy of Sandfield Macdonald. The only members now sitting in this chamber who were here at that period and supporting John Sandfield Macdonald are the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Lauder) and the hon. member for North Hastings (Mr. Boulter); and as the latter is about, like myself, to retire from public life, the fact is that the only member of this Parliament who can fairly be said to be in accord or sympathy with or to represent the policy of John Sandfield Macdonald is the hon. member for East Grey. Under these circumstances I think hon. gentlemen will pardon me if I decline going into a comparison which, I have shewn, would be impracticable. True it is that the cost of Civil Government has increased, but it must be borne in mind that the volume of business is also very much larger. True it is that the salaries of members of the Government have increased, but they were increased by the consent of both parties in this House. With regard to the expenses of Civil Government, it is also to be remembered that we have now a Minister of Education, the expenses of whose Department are now charged to Civil Government instead of to Education, as was the case when we had a Superintendent of Education; we have more officers, it is true, and some of them are more highly paid; but on the other hand, the work in the various departments has more than doubled. We have more to pay for rent, contingencies, and so on; as much more room is required for the various Departments of the Government than was occupied in

the days of Sandfield Macdonald. The item for Legislation has also increased. I went into this matter in my remarks of last year, and it is not necessary that I should go on now to the same extent. I may state that we must expect, Mr. Speaker, as Ontario advances in population, as the number of our public institutions increases, as our agricultural and other interests are being developed, that the legislation of this House will necessarily increase in cost. Our reports five years from now will be more in number and more important than they are now, as they are now more important and greatly more in number than they were five years ago. Therefore we must expect, so far as legislation is concerned, that the cost will greatly increase from year to year. Another cause of the extraordinary increase in legislation is the issuing of the Agricultural Commission Report. Hon. members know very well that we have spent a large sum of money on that Report. They also know very well that we issue

LARGE NUMBERS OF THE REPORTS

of the Agricultural College, and at the same time that we have never been able to satisfy members of this House that they have had enough of those reports. We increased the reports of the Agricultural College from 4,000 in number to 10,000 in one year, while last year we issued 13,000, yet I put it to hon. members if they have ever had a sufficient number to satisfy the requirements of their constituents. Another cause of the increase in cost of legislation is the increase in the salaries of messengers and pages, concurred in by both sides of the House, also the larger sessional allowance to members, by the common consent of both sides of the House. There are other items of increased expenditure over which we have no direct control. We have control over them in the sense that were we to ask the majority of this House, and were they to give their consent, we might reduce the grants to the schools of this country, we might reduce the grants to agricultural societies; we might say to the various counties, "You shall pay the whole cost of the lunatics sent from your county," and we might go on in that way decreasing the expenditure, I admit, but we would be simply transferring the burden from the Province to our own people at home. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite whether they are prepared to take the responsibility of saying that we are to reduce the expenditure on public institutions; whether they are prepared to take the responsibility of saying that the grants so far as education, agriculture and arts, and matters of that

kind are concerned, shall be reduced ; and whether they are prepared to recommend that the expense in connection with these items shall be placed upon, and the determination of the various grants left with our County Councils and agricultural societies instead of allowing them to remain as now with the Provincial Treasury. We might, it is true, reduce the expenditure so far as the administration of justice is concerned. It is very true—I myself at one time thought so, and I do not say I have changed my mind particularly—that the cost of this branch of government, so far as relates to the administration of criminal justice in counties, might be borne by the counties. I have thought that it would be more economically managed were the whole expense to be borne by the counties of the Province, and that were the auditing their accounts and carrying on their affairs under the sole charge of the municipalities we would see more economy practised than now. I am bound to say this, however, with regard to the administration of criminal justice, whether in the payment of constables or the management of criminal affairs, gaols, etc., we have no reason to complain, because the returns show that so far as the counties are concerned these matters are conducted very economically indeed. But, Mr. Speaker, I do propose to make some comparisons, having the confidence that they will commend themselves to the good sense of the people of this country and of hon. members of this House. The country is increasing so rapidly in wealth and population that I do not know that we are called upon to compare from a party standpoint what was done eleven, twelve, or fifteen years ago. I doubt whether those who are here eleven or twelve years hence will feel called upon to compare expenditures with the expenditures of to-day with a view of going to the people and receiving their confidence, or of satisfying the members of the House. I can understand such a method of comparison in the older countries, where the population remains about the same from year to year and from decade to decade ; but I deny that in a young and progressive country like this we have any right to expect that our affairs can be carried on at the same cost and expenditure from year to year. It might be well, however, to look back to the

LAST TWO ELECTIONS.

We have to go to our constituents every four years ; and in 1875 the people of this country had before them the past record for many years of the Mowat Administration. They knew what the expenditures were then and what they had been in the past, what

they had been in 1873, which was the last year preceding that election for which the full accounts were before them. The expenditures for that year reached the sum of \$2,460,212. They knew that the estimated expenditures for 1874 were \$2,612,296, so that the people of this country had before them not only the record of the Government outside of their financial operations, but the actual expenditure for some years. They had the expenditure of the year 1873, the largest since Confederation, yet, Sir, they endorsed that past expenditure as well as the proposed expenditure of the Mowat Administration. In 1879, when the same Government went to the country, the people had before them not only the four preceding but the financial operations of the eight preceding years. They had before them the fact that in 1878 the expenditure was \$2,408,534, and the estimated expenditure for 1879 \$2,316,625; yet, sir, they endorsed the past and proposed expenditures by an overwhelming majority. I now propose, Sir, to compare the expenditures since 1878 with those for the years 1873 and 1878. I think it is due to the House and to the country that I should make that comparison, and I propose at the same time to justify and explain our expenditures in the aggregate as well as in separate services.

MR. MEREDITH—Why don't you take the year 1874?

MR. WOOD—I am taking the year with regard to the full operations, of which the people pronounced their verdict in 1875, (hear, hear), for that was the last year for which they had the full accounts. In 1873, the total expenditure was \$2,460,212; in 1878, it was \$2,408,534; in 1879, \$2,285,282; in 1880, \$2,243,663; in 1881, \$2,286,304; in 1882, \$2,425,896. So far as the aggregates are concerned, I do not think we have anything to explain, as the aggregates for the years 1873 and 1878, upon which the verdict of the people was pronounced, are larger than in 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882. Referring now to some of the services: I find that the cost of Civil Government was, in 1873, \$156,646; in 1878, \$158,721; in 1879, \$154,276; in 1880, the first year in which the office of the Minister of Education was transferred to Civil Government, by which alone it was increased \$20,000, \$173,732—an amount showing a less increase over 1873 or 1878 than was caused by the transfer of the Education Department to Civil Government. (Loud cheers.) In 1881 the amount was \$174,803, and in 1882 \$187,081. If we deduct from Civil Government the item of the

Department of Education, we will have very little increase of the years 1881-2 over those of 1873 and 1878. If we take now the item of the administration of justice, we find that in 1873 it amounted to \$204,604; in 1878, \$295,369; the excess of 1878 over 1873 was very largely owing to the increased cost of the administration of justice. This is a matter over which, as the House is aware, the Government have practically very little control, as the accounts come in from the counties and are partly repaid to them by the Government. But still taking 1873 or 1878 as a standard, we shall see what has been the expenditure since. In 1879 the expenditure under this head was \$274,013; in 1880, \$265,070; in 1881, \$251,119; in 1882, \$262,731—so that, in fact, every year has been less than that of 1879. It is true that since 1873 three new Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal have been appointed, and we have had certain other new expenditures which amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum. There are among these the payment of official reporters to the various Courts; the payment of witnesses in criminal cases; the expense of Provincial police at Niagara; an increased number of stipendiary magistrates, and more lock-ups and gaolers in the new districts. (I am speaking now of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, etc.) We must also take into consideration that this House liberally increased the fees to be paid to constables from \$1 a day to \$1.50, and we find that, though none of these items were large individually, they amount in the aggregate to a large sum. We come now to Legislation. The amount expended in this service in 1873 was \$119,650; in 1878, \$126,463; in 1879—\$114,072; in 1880, \$111,585. Now those who are acquainted with the history of the legislation of this House will admit that up to that time we had a limited number of reports, and very few bound; but since 1878 we have had a very large number printed and bound, and we have in addition the Agricultural Commission Report, costing a very large sum, \$70,000 or \$80,000, and, in fact, more than that.

MR. MERRICK—That was spread over two or three years.

MR. WOOD—Yes. In 1881, when the expenditures on Legislation amounted to \$178,954, the cost of the Agricultural Commission was \$60,047, which accounted for every dollar of the increase. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary to continue the comparison of the expenditure so far as relates to public institutions maintenance, because we do not profess to control that ex-

penditure, save and excepting with regard to the payment of the officers of the institutions and the cost of managing them. We cannot prevent or regulate the increased cost so far as the provisioning, clothing, and ordinary maintenance of the institutions are concerned. The cost of these depends altogether upon the number of the inmates. If the number of the inmates increases, all that the Government can do is to make the increased provision required. Neither is it necessary, Mr. Speaker, that I should go into comparisons with relation to other services, over which we have practically very little control. It may, however, be interesting to take into consideration just how fast we are travelling in the direction of increased expenditure. We have to judge a great deal in private matters in this respect by what our neighbours are doing. I think it may be interesting to know how fast we are increasing our expenditure when compared with the rate at which other countries of an agricultural character and similarly situated to ourselves are increasing theirs. I might refer to the Province of Quebec; but there are peculiar circumstances surrounding the position of that Province which would make it perhaps unfair to institute such a comparison. In Quebec they have two languages, and the affairs of the Province are consequently carried on at greater expense in proportion than ours. I might refer to the State of New York, but the State of New York contains the large city of the same name with a million and a quarter of inhabitants, and it would be unfair to make that comparison. I might instance also the State of Pennsylvania, but that State contains likewise the great city of Philadelphia with a population of more than 900,000, so that a comparison of that sort would also be a misleading one.

COMPARISON WITH MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

But I will take the States of Michigan and Ohio, and I take them simply because they have the name of being economical, and because they are agricultural States, and so far as population and wealth are concerned, and so far as regards their peculiar habits and institutions, they are very much in the same position as ourselves. In Ohio in 1871 the expenditure was \$5,259,046, and in 1881 it was \$6,740,543, an increase of 14 cents per head, taking population into consideration. Michigan in 1871 expended \$1,274,364, and in 1881 \$2,392,569, an increase of 39 cents per head.

MR. MEREDITH—Perhaps the hon. gentleman will say whether

he is giving the total expenditure for those States, or the expenditure for like services to those in this Province.

MR. WOOD—I am giving the total. I have mentioned the reasons why I selected Michigan and Ohio for the purposes of comparison with Ontario; first, because they are agricultural States, and secondly, because their institutions are similar to our own, They have each an Agricultural College, a Reformatory, Asylums, and other institutions corresponding to those in this Province, and therefore the comparison is a just and fair one.

MR. MEREDITH—Who pays the judges in the State of Ohio?

MR. WOOD—It does not make any difference who pays them. If the State did not pay them in 1871 it did not in 1881, and therefore the comparison as to the increase in ten years remains good. In 1871 the expenditure in Ontario was \$1,816,866, and in 1881 \$2,286,304, or an increase of six cents per head.

Taking the Dominion the expenditures in 1871 were \$15,623,081; in 1881, \$25,504,544, or an increase of \$1.41 per head, as against 6 cents per head in Ontario. (Cheers.) It is well perhaps to make

A STILL MORE IMPORTANT COMPARISON—

one yet more interesting and suggestive, and one that brings the matter home to every member of this House. It is a well-known fact that a very large portion of the expenditure of this country is carried on through the medium of the various Municipal Councils—township, county, city, town or village. It is also a well-known fact that the members of these councils have to go back for election each year, and that the expenditures they make are brought directly under the eyes of the people. Another fact equally well known is that a very large proportion of their larger expenditures are made under by-laws which have to be ratified by the vote of the people before they can be acted upon, and it would be interesting to know whether we are travelling faster in the direction of increased expenditure than the people who sent us here. I will briefly refer to these expenditures, taking first the Township Councils of this Province, who expended in 1872 for all purposes \$1,912,024; while in 1880 the amount was \$3,878,915, or more than double the amount in those eight years.

MR. MEREDITH—That must include grants to railways.

MR. WOOD—Certainly, there is the interest on their railway debts. These Townships grant aid to railways; they issue debentures

tures and they pay yearly interest, and of course this amount includes their expenditures for all purposes. Take next the case of the Town Councils. In 1872 they expended \$886,666; in 1880, \$1,750,034, or nearly double the amount for 1872. Then we have the incorporated villages. In 1872 they spent \$172,274; in 1880, \$615,906, or nearly treble the amount for 1872. Perhaps now it would be well to look for a moment at the case of some of the counties of the Province. Take the county of Simcoe, that has the honour of sending two Conservative members to this House, and leaving out of the question the expenditure by the County Council, we find that the local municipalities of that county expended in 1872, \$98,666, and in 1881, \$229,439, or more than double. Take next the County of Hastings, which expresses public opinion there by returning two Conservative Members to this House. In 1872 the local municipalities of that County expended \$48,200; in 1880, \$102,768, or more than double. Take the County of Carleton, which is represented by my honourable and genial friend opposite. (Mr. Monk.) In 1872 the expenditure of the local municipalities of that county amounted to \$48,941; in 1880, \$67,064, or 37 per cent. more. Take the County of Victoria, one riding of which I have the honour to represent. In 1872 the expenditure was \$120,955; in 1881, \$217,645, or nearly double.

MR. MEREDITH—Where do you get these figures? From returns?

MR. WOOD—Yes, from returns. Take next the City of Toronto. Its expenditure in 1872 was \$1,078,705, and in 1881, \$1,611,942, or an increase of over 50 per cent. Ottawa's expenditure was in 1872 \$141,000; in 1880, \$358,924. London in 1872, \$157,930; in 1880, \$351,397.

MR. MEREDITH—If the hon. gentleman's figures are no more correct with regard to other places than they are with regard to London, then he is entirely astray. There was an exceptional expenditure that year of nearly \$80,000.

MR. HARDY—We had exceptional expenditures too.

MR. WOOD—I have taken too many Counties to give my hon. friend's objection any weight. I might go on giving other instances. The county of York, for example, shows a very large increase. What I have been endeavouring, Mr. Speaker, to show is this—that the affairs of this Province have been carried on by the Mowat Administration just as economically as, if not more econo-

mically than, the people of the Province have carried on their own affairs through the medium of Township and other Councils. (Hear, hear.) And not only that, but that we have held the finances of this country with a firmer grasp, with a firmer grip, than the Town Councils, the Township Councils, or the Village Councils have done; and if any party outside of this Province were asked to point out where true economy was practised, where there was no neglecting or overlooking the real requirements of the country on the one hand, and where on the other there was the husbanding of resources with care, they would not point to our city, county, town, or village councils but to the Government of the Province of Ontario as the best representatives of an economical management of affairs. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

MR. MEREDITH—Another slander on the municipalities. (Laughter.)

MR. WOOD—We have, it is true, expended during the last eleven years—I say “we,” though my own time does not extend over the whole period—very large sums of money in the various services of the country. We have endeavoured as far as we could to so regulate that expenditure as to be directly in the public interest. We have endeavoured to know no class and no locality. (Hear, hear.) We have endeavoured to recognize the fact that we are the custodians of the people’s money, and that while on the one hand we have no right to exact a dollar which is theirs, on the other we have no right to withhold from them a dollar which should properly be expended for them in the public interest. (Cheers.) While we have done this, and while we have endeavoured to know no class or section, we have always recognized the fact that the agricultural interests of this country are of paramount importance to the people of this Province; we have felt that

AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSTRATUM

of the prosperity of the people of Ontario. I may mention, Mr. Speaker, just one consideration in connection with this. I do not wish to go further into figures. Last year I dealt very largely with the crops and grain products of the Province, with farmers’ stock, etc., and I do not now desire to repeat what I said then. I may, however, state something in reference to the grain crop of last year. The quantity of grain of all kinds—wheat, barley, oats, peas, etc.—grown in this Province last year was 143,600,000 bushels, and the value of that grain, taking the average prices throughout the

year, was \$94,200,000. I merely mention this to show the importance of agriculture and the place it occupies, so far as the prosperity of our people is concerned. We knew we could not add to our broad acres, but the Mowat Government were under the impression and believed that we could assist in developing their capacity. We knew we could not regulate the price of the farmer's grain (hear, hear), his stock, or his vegetables, or his fruit, or the products of his dairy; but we believed we could assist in improving their quality and increasing their quantity. (Hear, hear.) I propose to mention a few things that the Ontario Government, with the very warm support of this House, have done to advance the agricultural interests of the Province. We have loaned the very large sum of \$752,603 to the farmers of this country at five per cent. interest to assist them in draining their lands. In grants to the Agriculture and Arts Association, Agricultural Societies, Dairymen's Associations, Bureau of Industries, and institutions of that kind, we have expended \$800,222. Then take the Centennial Exhibition, upon which we expended the sum of \$25,000, mainly in the interests of the farmers of this country; and I think it will be admitted on all hands that it was not only a proper expenditure, but one which was attended with important results. At that great World's Fair, whether you take the exhibits of grain, or of cattle, or of dairy produce, the Province of Ontario stood in the front rank, and the result has undoubtedly been to advance and stimulate the agricultural interests of the Province since that day. We also inaugurated and brought to a successful conclusion the labours of the Agricultural Commission, which I regard as a crowning monument to the Mowat Administration—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and one of those things which evidences the wisdom and farseeing policy of that Government. There was expended on that work \$79,047, and we have issued 94,287 volumes of that report; and yet there is not a Member of this House who will rise in his place and say that his constituents are satisfied with the number they have received, and are not asking for more of these volumes. (Hear, hear.) Then we have erected and successfully carried on the Agricultural College, at which we have had over 500 students attending, and most of them for two years. The outlay on capital and maintenance account in connection with that institution has been \$488,868, and we have issued 42,000 volumes of the College reports, and 9,000 of the advance report.

MR. MEREDITH—Does that include the suppressed reports ?

MR. WOOD—I beg to ask the hon. leader of the Opposition, who seems disposed to make light of this question of the farmer's interests, whether he is able to say that he has received too many copies of the Agricultural College reports? I state, without fear of contradiction, that taking our Agricultural Commission report, our College reports, our Advance reports, our Fruit Growers' reports, the reports of the Agricultural and Arts Association, we have a better native and agricultural literature than in any one of the United States. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We have also an Agricultural College with the best library of any such institution in America, and we are also establishing a museum there. We have a very fair nucleus now, and we are adding to it from day to day. Perhaps it would be as well to give hon. members some idea of what they think of us abroad; and we will afterwards find out what they think of us at home. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) We have had special delegations during the past two years from the agricultural colleges in Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, Virginia, and Connecticut. Each of these delegations spoke kindly of us when here as a matter of course; but not only that—when they went home they reported most favourably of our Agricultural College. Then again, in England they have a Royal Agricultural Commission sitting, known as the Agricultural Commission of Scotland, and Commissioner after Commissioner recommended that they should establish in Scotland agricultural colleges similar to the one in Ontario. (Cheers.) In Connecticut they are rearranging their agricultural college on the same plan as ours, after having, as I said, paid our College a visit. In Virginia they are doing the same thing. They are adding a farm to their college and carrying it on upon the same principle as the Agricultural College and Farm at Guelph. In South Australia they are establishing an agricultural college, specially naming the building after our own, and carrying on their farm on the plan of that attached to the College at Guelph. (Hear, hear.) Now, not only have we had an expression of opinion from agriculturists in England—not only have we had the opinions of delegations of agriculturists from the United States—not only have we had an expression from leading public men in the different Provinces, but we have had the opinion of our own people. A large number of the members of this House have visited that College, and have been compelled to give it praise—in some cases scant praise, because they

did not desire to give it more, but still greater or less praise. But we have had a verdict altogether beyond that—the verdict of the people of the Province of Ontario. During the last three years or so, 12,000 people from all parts of the Province have visited the College and Farm, and I can say to any hon. member of this House that if he wants to secure his defeat in any agricultural constituency of the Province of Ontario, let him attack the Agricultural College at Guelph. (Cheers.) I think I may safely say, without fear of contradiction—certainly without fear of successful contradiction—that no Government in any Province—that no Government in any State of the Union, has done so much to advance the interests of agriculture, has done so much to encourage the tiller of the soil, to enhance and increase the value of his labour, or to place his occupation upon a higher plane, than has the present Government of Ontario. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, I move that you now leave the chair. (Great applause.)

APPENDIX.

REPORTS, etc., issued for the years 1871 and 1883.

	1871. VOLUMES.	1883. VOLUMES.
Public Accounts	2,650	2,500
Estimates	3,000	2,500
Crown Lands	2,000	2,800
Public Works	2,000	2,250
Inspector of Insurance		3,000
Inspector of Division Courts		2,500
License		4,000
Board of Health		6,500
Registrar-General	1,250	8,000
Immigration	5,000	2,500
Stipendiary Magistrates		1,500
Legislative Library		2,000
Education	2,000	4,000
Experimental Farm		50,000
Education and Institution of the Blind		4,000
Asylum for the Insane	1,000	4,000
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions		4,000
Deaf and Dumb.		3,300
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories	2,750	3,300
Agricultural and Arts Association		6,000
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	2,000	5,000
Entomological		8,000
Fruit Growers	1,000	11,000
“ “		
Forestry		11,000
Agricultural College		15,000
Catalogue for Museum, Agricultural College		5,000
Bureau of Statistics		15,000
Poultry		5,000
Report on Herds and Flocks		50,000
Miscellaneous in 1871	7,950	
	32,600	243,650
Statutes	6,000	10,000
	38,600	253,650

TORONTO, January 30th, 1883.

A careful analysis has been made of the statistics relating to the Asylums for the Insane and the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the eleven years ending 30th September, 1882, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent each county of the Province has been pecuniarily benefited by the operations of these Institutions during that period.

Attached hereto are tabulated statements shewing the number of insane, deaf-mute, and blind persons who were in the institutions in question on the 30th September, 1871, and the counties they had been admitted from ; also the number received from each county from that date to the 30th September, 1882. The statement further shews the relative proportion that the number received from each county bears to the total admissions, and the entire cost of maintaining the Asylums and the Institutions during the period under review, namely, \$3,067,406 as regards the former, and \$686,375 as regards the latter.

Had the maintenance of these Institutions formed a charge against the respective counties of the Province, as is the case in many of the States of the neighbouring Republic, the Provincial exchequer would have been relieved of the major part of this enormous expenditure, and the counties would have had to bear the burden. The extent of this burden in the different counties may be shewn by the fact that the County of York and City of Toronto have been relieved by the sum of \$517,696 ; the County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton by \$192,596 ; the County of Middlesex and City of London by \$259,813 ; and so on in each county down to that of Renfrew, which has benefited to the extent of \$27,616.

The amount received from paying patients in the Asylums being only equal to seven per cent. of the entire expenditure, it would have but very little effect on the figures quoted in the statement.

S. C. WOOD.

Treasurer of Ontario.

STATEMENT showing :

1st. The number of Insane persons in the Asylums of Ontario on the 30th of September, 1871, and the counties they were admitted from.

2nd. The number of Insane persons committed from each county, from September, 1872, to September 30th, 1882.

3rd. The entire cost of the Asylums during the eleven years, 1871-1882.

4th. The amount assessable to each county for the period above named.

COUNTIES.	No.	Number of Insane committed to the Asylums from the various counties, from 30th September, 1872, to 30th September, 1882.	Total number of Insane from each county of the Province, including those in residence on 30th September, 1871.	Percentage of persons from each county on the total number.	Total cost of Asylums, 1871 to 1882— \$3,067,406.
					Total to each county.
Brant.....	25	104	129	1.93	\$59,200 00
Bruce.....	15	119	134	2.00	61,348 00
Carleton (including Ottawa).....	52	142	194	2.90	88,955 00
Elgin.....	29	119	148	2.21	67,789 00
Essex.....	21	66	87	1.30	39,876 00
Frontenac (including Kingston) ...	51	195	246	3.67	112,573 00
Grey.....	24	137	161	2.40	73,617 00
Haldimand.....	22	81	103	1.54	47,237 00
Halton.....	26	62	88	1.30	39,876 00
Hastings.....	27	93	120	1.80	55,213 00
Huron.....	37	180	217	3.24	98,279 00
Kent.....	25	126	151	2.25	69,216 00
Lambton.....	27	159	186	2.80	85,887 00
Lanark.....	25	132	157	2.34	71,777 00
Leeds and Grenville.....	29	121	150	2.24	68,709 00
Lennox and Addington.....	16	83	99	1.48	45,397 00
Lincoln.....	28	104	132	2.00	61,348 00
Middlesex (including London).....	89	377	466	7.00	214,718 00
Norfolk.....	26	77	103	1.54	47,237 00
Northumberland and Durham.....	66	203	269	4.00	122,696 00
Ontario.....	47	157	204	3.04	93,248 00
Oxford.....	30	151	181	2.70	82,819 00
Peel.....	26	89	115	1.72	52,759 00
Perth.....	38	128	166	2.50	76,685 00
Peterboro'.....	25	56	81	1.20	36,808 00
Prescott and Russell.....	11	37	48	0.71	21,778 00
Prince Edward.....	9	44	53	0.79	24,232 00
Renfrew.....	10	15	25	0.37	11,349 00
Simcoe.....	36	191	227	3.39	103,984 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..	49	112	161	2.40	73,617 00
Victoria.....	16	89	105	1.56	47,851 00
Waterloo.....	23	98	121	1.80	55,213 00
Welland.....	18	57	75	1.12	34,355 00
Wellington.....	41	146	187	2.79	85,581 00
Wentworth (including Hamilton)...	66	280	346	5.16	158,278 00
York (including Toronto).....	198	813	1,011	15.00	460,110 00
Algoma District.....	1	9	10	0.14	4,294 00
Muskoka District.....	.....	6	6	0.09	2,760 00
Unassignable.....	62	171	233	3.48	106,745 00
Total.....	1,366	5,329	6,695	.....	.....

NOTE.—The percentage for each County has been made in most cases rather low.

STATEMENT showing :

1st. The number of deaf and dumb persons in the Institutions on the 30th September, 1871, and the counties they were admitted from.

2nd. The number of deaf and dumb, and blind persons admitted from each county from September 30th, 1871, to September 30th, 1882.

3rd. The entire cost of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind during the twelve years 1871-1882, and the amount assessable to each county.

COUNTIES.		No.	Number of deaf, and dumb, and blind persons admitted to the Institutions from the various counties, from 30th Sept., 1871, to 30th Sept., 1882.	Total No. of deaf and dumb and blind from each county of the Province, including those in residence on 30th Sept., 1871.	Percentage of persons from each county on the total number.	Total cost of Institutions, 1871—'82.	Total to each county.
						\$	c.
Brant.....	5	30	35	3.77	25,876	00	
Bruce.	1	28	29	3.12	21,415	00	
Carleton (including Ottawa).....	3	21	24	2.60	17,845	00	
Dufferin.....	1	1	1	0.10	686	00	
Elgin	1	13	14	1.51	10,364	00	
Essex.....	1	17	18	1.94	13,315	00	
Frontenac (including Kingston)...	1	18	19	2.04	14,002	00	
Grey.....	2	37	39	4.20	28,827	00	
Haldimand.....	1	9	10	1.07	7,344	00	
Halton.....	1	8	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Hastings.....	6	27	33	3.55	24,366	00	
Huron.....	11	37	48	5.17	35,486	00	
Kent.....	1	29	29	3.12	21,415	00	
Lambton.....	6	13	19	2.04	14,002	00	
Lanark.....	1	7	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	23	24	2.60	17,845	00	
Lennox and Addington.....	1	9	10	1.07	7,344	00	
Lincoln.....	1	11	12	1.29	8,854	00	
Middlesex (including London)....	9	52	61	6.57	45,095	00	
Norfolk.....	5	16	21	2.26	15,512	00	
Northumberland and Durham....	13	29	42	4.52	31,024	00	
Ontario.....	3	20	23	2.48	17,022	00	
Oxford.....	1	14	15	1.61	11,050	00	
Peel.....	2	4	6	0.64	4,392	00	
Perth.....	5	36	41	4.41	30,268	00	
Peterborough.....	1	21	22	2.37	16,267	00	
Prescott and Russell.....	2	8	10	1.07	7,344	00	
Prince Edward.....	1	7	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Renfrew.....	1	22	22	2.37	16,267	00	
Simcoe.....	6	30	36	3.98	27,317	00	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1	21	21	2.26	15,512	00	
Victoria.....	1	8	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Waterloo.....	1	26	26	2.79	19,149	00	
Welland.....	2	6	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Wellington.....	6	35	41	4.41	30,268	00	
Wentworth (including Hamilton).....	3	44	47	5.00	34,318	00	
York (including Toronto).....	5	73	78	8.39	57,586	00	
Algoma District.....	1	1	1	0.10	686	00	
Muskoka District.....	1	8	8	0.86	5,903	00	
Unassignable.....	1	3	4	0.48	3,294	00	
Total.....	107	822	929	.....	686,375	00	

RETURN shewing the amounts paid out by the Government in each County under certain heads ; the amount expended in maintaining the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, from each County ; the Grants made to Railroads, etc., etc.

COUNTY.	Education—High, Public, Separate and Poor Schools.		Administration of Criminal Justice.		Agriculture, Arts and Mechanics' Institutes.		Public Works and County Gaol alterations.		Colonization Roads.		Amounts granted to Railroads.		Expenditure in maintaining Lunatics from each County.		Expenditure in maintaining Deaf and Dumb, and Blind from each County.		Distribution of the Surplus.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Algoma	13,957	44	133,471	10	7,660	00	22,667	92	160,692	21	11,990	00	4,294	00	686	00	20,922	82
Bruce	96,216	06	29,073	27	19,940	06	6,000	00	.....	.....	223,549	12	61,348	00	21,415	00	143,490	42
Brant	78,602	36	44,482	35	24,824	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,460	00	59,200	00	25,876	00	153,357	33
Carleton	52,639	32	45,142	31	7,700	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,120	00	88,955	00	17,485	00	68,205	74
Dufferin	7,007	06	2,674	91	6,400	00	6,000	00	.....	.....	125,849	00	.....	.....	686	00	46,033	60
Elgin	77,882	34	51,457	19	19,310	00	6,000	00	.....	.....	8,400	13	67,789	00	10,364	00	94,784	61
Essex	63,286	73	39,464	61	13,000	00	6,000	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,876	00	13,315	00	47,953	42
Frontenac	52,269	22	30,457	17	12,580	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	283,129	00	112,273	00	14,002	00	58,905	19
Grey	108,792	38	34,491	88	24,952	34	6,000	00	.....	.....	236,737	00	73,617	00	28,827	00	109,755	81
Hastings	100,970	53	25,416	62	25,392	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,162	00	55,213	00	24,366	00	26,241	03
Hamilton	82,552	20	9,707	70	8,145	00	.....	.....	41,711	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,044	81
Haldimand	41,093	92	15,861	23	11,450	42	6,000	00	.....	.....	131,378	10	39,876	00	5,903	00	40,359	47
Huron	54,985	00	26,839	97	10,100	00	6,000	00	.....	.....	53,723	17	47,237	00	7,344	00	78,850	83
Kent	122,736	64	30,966	66	39,172	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,192	73	98,279	00	35,486	00	309,103	63
King	72,864	54	39,596	04	18,200	00	1,761	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,216	00	21,415	00	73,017	62
Kingston	38,180	80	.....	.....	3,150	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,713	19
Leeds and Grenville	122,556	32	24,457	36	31,600	00	1,504	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,709	00	17,845	00	110,844	23
Lanark	85,786	46	14,110	17	15,800	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,393	50	71,777	00	5,903	00	.....	.....
Lambton	71,666	28	36,909	52	20,277	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,441	11	85,887	00	14,002	00	75,685	80

Lennox and Addington	61,620 32	16,333 95	16,600 00	6,000 00	84,690 12	.....	45,397 00	7,344 00	57,450 01
Lincoln	98,091 12	36,987 64	20,957 50	.....	.....	.....	61,348 00	8,854 00	34,539 72
London	44,542 58	.....	11,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	121,470 13	94,198 98	31,306 64	2,336 47	.....	90,184 51	214,718 00	45,095 00	167,045 29
Muskoka and Parry Sound	20,064 95	45,302 75	5,750 00	134,478 28	465,026 05	33,860 00	2,760 00	5,903 00	14,172 27
Nipissing	190 00	29,399 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,525 06
Norfolk	67,063 49	37,887 75	19,734 00	.....	.....	55,572 13	47,237 00	15,512 00	38,027 82
Northumberland and Durham	179,799 11	39,173 98	33,636 14	2,000 00	.....	74,250 00	122,696 00	31,024 00	133,284 56
Ontario	113,376 03	37,548 07	23,145 76	.....	.....	184,726 96	93,248 00	17,022 00	78,097 14
Oxford	88,459 90	32,829 70	17,970 00	2,232 50	.....	186,600 00	82,819 00	11,050 00	.....
+Ottawa	52,404 96	.....	10,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	39,237 59	13,925 80	8,100 00	.....	.....	57,600 00	24,232 00	5,903 00	44,639 18
Peel	51,973 87	16,593 02	15,256 84	6,000 00	.....	188,538 24	52,759 00	4,392 00	68,011 14
Peterboro'	78,630 76	16,135 55	16,719 20	9,402 57	41,452 98	75,308 00	36,808 00	16,267 00	51,166 90
Perth	110,902 77	28,905 27	28,206 30	883 90	.....	107,122 45	76,685 00	30,268 00	25,481 52
Prescott and Russell	55,261 80	12,712 10	15,400 00	.....	.....	90,880 00	21,778 00	7,344 00	51,709 94
Renfrew	76,769 96	21,676 29	16,790 00	14,997 99	145,940 12	125,957 15	11,349 00	16,267 00	.....
Stormont, Dundas, etc.	119,244 43	23,216 97	31,003 50	6,000 00	.....	124,000 00	73,617 00	15,512 00	125,198 33
Simcoe	152,165 84	52,739 21	33,963 12	9,383 25	.....	450,314 84	103,984 00	27,317 00	114,741 79
+Toronto	123,376 27	39,623 93	17,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,072 12
Victoria and Haliburton	105,076 44	33,501 60	19,100 00	150,000 26	73,858 53	398,391 04	47,851 00	5,903 00	61,299 88
Wellington	129,576 06	34,835 04	38,653 14	.....	.....	190,211 95	85,581 00	30,268 00	165,545 13
Waterloo	93,281 47	31,732 80	32,078 72	2,612 42	.....	44,790 00	55,213 00	19,149 00	129,850 43
Welland	61,757 75	37,209 52	16,000 84	8,330 66	.....	.....	34,355 00	5,903 00	101,337 61
Wentworth	62,247 33	64,276 55	22,278 58	6,000 00	.....	66,186 13	138,278 00	34,318 00	63,694 56
York	116,003 21	127,928 70	26,371 66	.....	.....	97,850 00	480,110 00	57,586 00	139,691 66
Unassignable .....	.....	.....	.....	25,549 38	.....	.....	106,745 00	3,294 00	.....
Total	3,572,013 74	1,559,324 36	859,176 10	*454,141 51	+1,018,371 63	4,176,868 26	3,067,406 00	686,375 00	3,378,851 61

* Several of the Counties received aid for Gaols prior to 1872.

+ Does not include sundry small expenditures in several Counties.

+ Expenditure for Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, for Cities, included in the Counties in which they are situated.

GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

COUNTY.	RAILWAY.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
ALGOMA	Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Ry.....	.....	11,990 00
BRANT	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway. ....	.....	36,460 00
BRUCE.....	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Ry.....	78,860 00	
	Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.....	7,040 00	
	Wellington, Grey and Bruce do	137,649 12	223,549 12
CARLETON	Canada Atlantic do ....	.....	25,120 00
DUFFERIN	Credit Valley do	9,000 00	
	Toronto, Grey and Bruce do	116,849 00	125,849 00
ELGIN	Canada Southern do ....	.....	8,400 13
FRONTENAC.	Kingston and Pembroke do ....	.....	283,129 00
GREY..	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Ry.....	57,545 00	
	Northern and North-Western Railway..	45,452 00	
	Toronto, Grey and Bruce do	133,740 00	236,737 00
HASTINGS	Belleville and North Hastings do	66,000 00	
	Grand Junction do	69,162 00	135,162 00
HALTON	Credit Valley do	47,850 00	
	Northern and North-Western do	83,528 10	131,378 10
HALDIMAND	Northern and North-Western Railway .....	.....	53,723 17
HURON	London, Huron and Bruce Railway...	95,068 25	
	Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway	34,541 00	
	Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway..	52,583 48	182,192 73
LAMBTON.....	Canada Southern Railway.....	.....	70,441 11
LANARK.....	Kingston and Pembroke Railway .....	.....	10,393 50
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	.....	.....

GRANTS TO RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	RAILWAY.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				
MIDDLESEX	Canada Southern Railway	46,960	76		
	London, Huron and Bruce Railway ...	43,223	75		
				90,184	51
MUSKOKA	Northern and North-Western Railway			33,860	00
NORTHUMBERLAND	Grand Junction Railway	51,850	00		
	Prince Edward Railway	22,400	00		
				74,250	00
NORFOLK.....	Northern and North Western Railway	17,532	13		
	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.	38,040	00		
				55,572	13
OXFORD....	Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway	30,080	00		
	Credit Valley Railway	83,700	00		
	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway	72,820	00		
				186,600	
ONTARIO	Northern and North-Western Railway	32,131	00		
	Midland Railway	41,637	00		
	Toronto and Nipissing Railway	49,692	29		
	Whitby and Port Perry Railway	61,266	67		
				184,726	96
PETERBORO'	Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Ry.	18,740	00		
	Grand Junction Railway	56,568	00		
				75,308	00
PEEL	Credit Valley Railway	134,940	00		
	Northern and North-Western Railway	53,598	24		
				188,538	24
PERTH	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.	15,140	00		
	Stratford and Lake Huron Railway ..	55,000	00		
	Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.	36,982	45		
				107,122	45
PRINCE EDWARD..	Prince Edward Railway			57,600	00
RENFREW.....	Canada Central Railway			125,957	15
RUSSELL	Canada Atlantic Railway			90,880	00
STORMONT,DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.	Canada Atlantic Railway			124,000	00
	<i>Carried forward</i>				

GRANTS TO RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	RAILWAY.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				
SIMCOE	Northern and North-Western Railway	264,449	34		
	Midland Railway	102,515	50		
	North Simcoe Railway	83,350	00		
				450,314	84
VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON	Toronto and Nipissing Railway	55,519	71		
	Victoria Railway	312,248	00		
	Whitby and Port Perry Railway	30,623	33		
				398,391	04
WENTWORTH	Credit Valley Railway	11,010	00		
	Northern and North-Western Railway	55,176	13		
				66,186	13
WELLINGTON	Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.	14,060	95		
	Credit Valley Railway	96,510	00		
	Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie Railway	13,100	00		
	Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway....	66,541	00		
				190,211	95
WATERLOO	Credit Valley Railway			44,790	00
YORK	Credit Valley Railway	27,750	00		
	Lake Simcoe Junction Railway	53,000	00		
	Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway....	17,100	00		
				97,850	00
	Total			4,176,868	26

C. H. SPROULE,

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Auditor.

TORONTO, February 1st, 1883.

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT OF certain important services.

	Public Buildings.	Public Works.	Colonization Roads.	Aid to Railways.	Surplus Distribution.	Education.	Administration of Justice.	Public Institutions Maintenance.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1872.....	208771 83	60693 12	75799 19	372786 00	.. .....	421703 53	191647 66	214967 89
1873.....	472859 50	81530 21	145950 00	426642 00	.....	462963 22	204604 84	234040 76
1874.....	291558 14	117880 14	90762 43	113812 90	1361101 59	487444 80	208373 36	286088 12
1875.....	125059 05	25515 32	103511 89	417334 00	986243 48	503311 77	219462 91	362710 51
1876.....	250843 34	33205 35	85931 43	372306 65	452151 28	524493 51	286591 40	368046 02
1877.....	252916 68	30666 56	77300 00	343613 74	317711 04	550984 36	277302 47	427044 74
1878....	380794 83	26313 26	85612 48	232529 05	108171 15	556056 84	295369 52	482466 76
1879....	145139 79	26367 27	114564 13	479064 02	65765 76	527097 24	274013 22	469190 80
1880.....	145511 19	26375 31	96839 99	182032 48	22061 41	505104 86	265070 31	505598 41
1881.....	133221 78	24369 94	97289 90	205528 37	8182 22	502824 31	251119 10	551663 61
1882.....	132800 86	20140 25	110650 00	254445 82	57458 73	511268 48	262731 46	608387 17
	*2,539,476 99	+473,556 73	1,084,211 34	3400095 03	3378846 66	5553252 92	2736286 25	4510204 79

* This amount includes expenditure *re* new Parliament Buildings, purchase of Rockwood Asylum, and Gaol alterations.
+ Expenditure *re* Drainage works, 1872-3-4, is included under Public Works as in Public Accounts.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Toronto, Jan. 9th, 1883.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

EXPENDITURE PUBLIC WORKS, 1872—1882.

COUNTY.	WORK.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
KENT	Sydenham River Works.. .....	.....	1,761 50
MUSKOKA	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works	34,457 48	
	Muskoka River Lakes Works	52,446 33	
	Roads, Township Ryerson.....	5,886 02	
	Settlers' Homestead Fund	12,107 07	
	Bridges, Port Carling.....	3,046 99	
	Locks, dams, etc.....	18,697 01	
	Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	233 95	
	Washago and Gravenhurst Roads.....	7,603 43	
NORTHUMBERLAND ..	Trent River Bridge .. .....	.....	134,478 28
PETERBORO'.....	Otonabee River Works..	4,471 53	
	Locks, dams, etc.....	4,931 04	
RENFREW.....	Bridge, Des Joachims Rapids.....	4,000 00	9,402 5
	Portage Du Fort Bridge.....	4,997 99	
SIMCOE.....	Wye River Works.....	5,176 98	8,997 99
	Nottawasaga River Works	4,206 27	
THUNDER BAY.....	Kaministiquia River Works .....	.....	9,383 25
VICTORIA AND HAL-	Maintenance of locks, etc.....	33,659 98	22,667 92
BURTON.	Scugog River Works.....	31,912 84	
	Balsam River Works.....	12,324 77	
	Gull and Burnt River Works.....	59,930 45	
	Pigeon River Works.....	3,472 22	
WELLAND	Fence, Niagara River.....	.....	141,300 26
			2,330 66
SUNDRY COUNTIES ..	Surveys, inspections, etc.....	.....	25,549 38
	Total .....	.....	357,871 81

C. H. SPROULE,

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Auditor.

TORONTO, February 1st, 1883.

AMOUNTS distributed directly and indirectly to the people of Ontario, since 1871.

	1871-8.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		Total.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Education—												
Common, Separate and Poor Schools,												
High Schools and Collegiate In-												
stitutes, Libraries, Maps, etc	2764294	03	397946	47	394150	19	395697	38	395052	61	4347140	68
Superannuated Teachers' Refunds . .												
Administration of Justice—												
Criminal Justice in Counties,	1175342	22	186756	90	179464	84	164036	80	175244	38	1870845	14
“ “ Districts, }												
Officers in County Courts, etc.												
Public Institutions maintenance	2375304	80	469190	80	505598	41	551663	61	608387	17	4510204	79
Hospitals and Charities	380805	90	73720	44	72832	63	78092	75	78095	79	683547	51
Agriculture and Arts	636924	69	105900	80	107282	72	106936	01	131182	53	1088226	75
Immigration	569071	76	39650	12	52982	19	34826	37	30414	67	726945	11
Public Works and Buildings	2179576	52	167038	17	171886	50	151034	22	150708	61	2820264	02
Colonization Roads,	664867	42	114564	13	96839	99	97289	80	110650	00	1084211	34
County Gaol alterations	82530	81	4948	89	..	..	6557	50	2232	50	96269	70
Aid to Railways	2279024	34	479004	02	182032	48	205528	37	254445	82	3400095	03
Municipalities Fund	471565	25	21177	03	14617	47	21081	65	17137	28	545578	68
Land Improvement Fund	151498	68	14439	23	11112	97	9449	67	11448	65	197949	20
Surplus Distribution Fund	3225378	54	65765	76	22061	41	8182	22	57458	73	3378846	66
Crown Lands Refunds	147253	25	15567	21	5574	87	8908	40	9102	90	189200	83
Board of Health . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3658	32	3658	32
Widows' Pensions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2347	14	2347	14
Miscellaneous	37478	15	600	00	..	..	..	..	1000	00	46348	15
Loans.												
Drainage, Drainage Debentures Fund.	419593	90	86602	39	51279	30	41926	48	37519	47	636921	54
Total	17560570	26	2242952	36	1872115	97	2019557	25	2076086	57	25628600	59

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Jan. 9th, 1883.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

Comparative

Statement of the Expenditure on account of the Province of Ontario, from 30th June, 1867, to 31st December, 1882.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	ICE.	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Civil Government		38996 86	108964 69	96652 85	102427 68	111413 99	141103 24	156646 82	156647 16	152450 16	156565 59	159996 43	158721 64	154276 84	173732 67	174803 12	187081 23
	Legislation		196560 19	903570 67	81283 49	37146 82	74671 47	92373 27	119650 10	174244 10	106940 56	122321 21	126463 03	114072 98	114072 98	115854 85	178954 04	185016 04
	Administration of Justice		39977 57	180865 33	178890 39	176094 02	183291 71	191647 06	204691 84	208373 36	219462 91	296591 40	277462 47	295639 52	274013 22	265070 31	231119 10	262731 46
	Maintenance Public Institutions		77473 23	15499 17	14672 96	157925 80	171423 17	214957 89	234040 76	283088 12	302710 61	369046 02	427044 74	482466 76	469190 80	505598 41	551663 61	668387 17
	Miscellaneous		26888 17	23554 39	44660 32	29366 00	60815 23	34331 37	17610 12	21917 22	8494 38	74270 39	81937 75	78901 33	482466 76	505598 41	551663 61	668387 17
	Crown Lands Expenditure		14159 59	30190 14	46341 69	68163 07	45906 94	95750 68	110491 66	78968 02	67249 89	70769 69	78469 56	70509 14	67776 17	59046 47	43820 24	60801 01
	Refunds		2416 18	13229 39	183341 01	92631 40	186241 25	128864 70	168848 52	163568 70	107669 78	57392 09	97215 04	56148 29	53421 26	34558 23	42207 85	43438 93
	Stationary Office			3118 86	3735 03	1686 56	82 67	3187 50		788 08		1121 99					5251 08	1334 10
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE.	Education		299402 34	332423 86	275938 84	315887 92	351306 40	421703 53	462963 22	487444 80	503311 77	524493 51	550084 36	556056 84	527097 24	505104 86	506284 31	511268 48
	Immigration				17609 00	32087 65	29712 56	37750 49	159178 55	134640 66	94060 53	44001 10	46265 34	31975 09	39650 12	32982 19	34826 47	30414 67
	Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions		56724 67	71182 66	71151 41	68072 20	76381 90	82817 10	86438 24	97234 55	97234 55	97234 55	97234 55	97234 55	103900 80	107282 72	106856 01	131182 53
	Hospitals and Charities				40000 00	42510 00	40260 00	42100 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00	43020 00
	Public Buildings		27987 36	113051 70	251897 53	282908 52	296076 98	206071 83	472859 50	291558 14	125059 05	184012 53	65495 07	64151 48	70673 19	73720 44	72832 63	78092 79
	Public Works			678 90	21187 39	123844 67	134543 47	60693 12	81530 21	117880 14	25515 32	33205 35	38666 56	26313 29	20867 27	26375 31	24369 94	20140 25
	Colonization Roads		15358 77	36901 15	35589 94	50000 00	55409 04	75799 19	145950 00	90762 43	103511 89	85931 43	77300 00	85612 48	114564 13	96839 99	97269 80	110650 60
	Expenditure under Supply Bill.		574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	1847956 57	2460212 23	2342339 77	2063550 61	2155185 05	2363806 17	2408534 02	2285282 10	2213663 54	2285304 29	2427230 59
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION, INVESTMENTS, ETC.	Aid to Railways							372786 00	426642 00	113812 90	417334 00	372306 65	343613 74	232529 65	479064 02	182032 48	205528 37	254445 82
	Municipal Loan Fund Distribution							1361101 59		1361101 59	980243 48	432151 28	317711 04	108171 15	85676 76	22061 41	8182 22	57458 73
	Drainage Debentures							53949 22	54238 56	81736 30	24809 95	42943 25	34406 45	86562 39		41926 48		37519 47
	Rockwood Asylum, Kingston													96500 00				
	Refunds—Brewers' Licenses													5442 95				
	Common Gaol Alterations													67830 81				
	School of Practical Science (Special Account)													17143 35				
	Osceola Hall (Special Account)													9500 63				
	Common School Fund														25000 00			
	New Parliament Buildings														15000 00			
	Mercer Estate														112 00			
	Widows' Pensions														18000 00			
	Land Improvement Fund (Special)																	
	Board of Health																	
	Total Expenditure		574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3604524 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2902388 37	2941714 27	2518186 80	2585053 36	2921061 05
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			215767 79	605792 64	774917 74	665352 25	833176 43	902226 31	1011892 82	1090595 36	1065301 06	1121697 64	1242287 20	1268579 71	1257291 20	1240884 72	1315412 83	1414918 60
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE			358673 14	593238 27	713374 11	915310 96	983690 35	945730 26	1448319 41	1251744 41	998249 55	1033487 41	1119518 97	1139954 31	1027990 06	1002778 82	970891 46	1010577 89
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION, INVESTMENTS, ETC.								372786 00	480591 22	1529153 05	1540973 81	985442 60	749097 97	493854 35	656432 17	274523 26	298749 07	494264 56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3604524 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2902388 37	2941714 27	2518186 80	2585053 36	2921061 05



